

Hillsborough Recorder.

Vol. XV.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1834.

No. 734.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TEN CENTS A WEEK, IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance. Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May term, 1834.

Just. Ex.
Jesse Boggs.
Peter Boggs.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of this court to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on 4th Monday in August next, and then and there enter his defence, that judgment will be rendered against him by default.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May term, 1834.

Duncan Cameron
Nary Woods and James Woods.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, now here, that James Woods, one of the defendants in this case; is not an inhabitant of this county, but is an inhabitant of another state: it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, that unless the said James Woods appear at the next term of this court to be held at the court house in Hillsborough on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there file his answer to this petition, that the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness John Taylor, clerk of said court, this 4th Monday in May 1834.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Orange County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
May term, 1834.

John Cates, adm.
Thomas Cates.

ORDERED that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively that unless the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough on the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to reply and plead to issue that judgment by default will be taken against him.

J. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

TAKEN UP

BY the subscriber, on the 11th day of July, a red and white spotted cow, about eight years old, marked by a swallow fork and underbit in the left ear, and a swallow-fork in the right. The owner of the cow will please come forward to the subscriber, living one mile south-west of Newlin's mill, on Haw river, and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JESSE CRUTCHFIELD.

July 23.

PRINTING OFFICE

For Sale.

A PRESS and Printing Materials may be had very cheap, by immediate application to Hugh Waddell, at Hillsborough, or Dr. W. A. Norwood, at Chapel Hill.

July 8.

VALUABLE PLANTATION

For Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder on Monday of the Superior Court, on a credit of one and two years, the Plantation 3 miles below Hillsborough on the river Eno, well known as the Neal Plantation, on which is a good two story dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, barn and threshing machine, supposed to contain about 195 acres. The sale to take place in front of the court house in the town of Hillsborough, at 12 o'clock.

JAMES WEBB,

ANN CLOUD.

July 30.

Bethmont Academy.

THE Autumnal session of this Academy will commence on the third Monday of this month.

Terms of tuition per session of five months Latin and Greek languages \$10 00 English Grammar, Geography, &c. 7 50 Reading, Writing, & Arithmetic. 4 00 Boarders can find comfortable accommodations at the moderate price of five dollars per month.

JAMES MORROW.

July 11th.

WANTED.

AS AN APPRENTICE to the Watch Making and Silversmith's trade, a boy fourteen or fifteen years of age.

Lemuel Lynch.

April 29.

The Saddling Business

Is carried on in all its various branches by the subscriber, who has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

READY MADE WORK,

which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short credit.

Wheat, Corn, Shingles or Plank, will be taken in payment for work.

SOLOMON FULLER.

May 5.

30-1f

NEW GOODS

CALIN & KIRKLAND

ARE now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, their Stock of

SPRING GOODS,

which renders their assortment complete. They therefore solicit their former customers, and the public generally, to call and examine them, as they are determined to sell as cheap as goods of the same quality can be purchased elsewhere in North Carolina.

They earnestly request all those indebted to the firm to call and settle their accounts; and as this notice is intended for all indebted to them without exception, they beg none will exempt themselves from it.

C. & K.

April 29.

JEWELLERY

WATCHES

SILVER WORK

LEWIS LYNCH,

Clock and Watch Maker

and Jeweller.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Hillsborough and the surrounding country, that he has again commenced business in the town of Hillsborough, in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Turner & Phillips. He has on hand a good assortment of Watch Materials, and will repair all kind of work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch.

Watches, Clocks, and Time Pieces,

repaired by him, will in all cases be warranted for twelve months; and those disposed to patronize him, are assured that no pains will be spared to give the most general and entire satisfaction. Thankful for former favors, he respectfully solicits a renewal of patronage.

All kinds of SILVER WORK made according to order.

He has on hand a small assortment of

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY,

which will enable him to accommodate his customers.

All kinds of work from a distance will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality and according to order.

March 18th.

STRAY.

ENTERED on the Stray Book of Orange County, on the 14th of July, by Abner Conklin, living fourteen miles west from Hillsborough, on Cain creek, a Bay MARE, four feet ten and a half inches high, two hind feet white, left fore foot white, a lump on her back, and long mane and tail.

John A. Faucett, Ranger.

August 5.

TO RENT.

A Convenient DWELLING HOUSE, very pleasantly situated.

Inquire at this Office.

August 5.

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to me, will do well to call as soon as possible and pay me.

Thos. Jeff. Faddis.

April 29.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, as executor to the estate of ABRAHAM MOORE, deceased, of Person county, hereby gives notice to the legatees and all others whom it may concern, that he is now ready to settle with each of them when called upon.

R. R. MOORE.

Person county, July 21.

ATTENTION!

Hillsborough Artillery.

YOU are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Hillsborough, on the Saturday of the county court, for the purpose of drill and court martial.

WM. BROWN, Major,

Artillery Regiment

July 21.

WANTED.

AS APPRENTICES to the Tailoring Business, two boys of moral and industrious habits, from fourteen to fifteen years of age. Early application is desired.

John Cooley.

December 31.

Ox Discourse, or "Permanent and Universal Laws."

2000 COPIES of the above discourse have been deposited at this office for gratuitous distribution throughout the county of Orange. Any person desiring copies, for himself and his neighbors, will be furnished on application.

March 4.

NORTH CAROLINA

STATE LOTTERY.

For the benefit of the

SALISBURY ACADEMY.

SECOND CLASS—HIGH AND LOW SYSTEM.

To be drawn at Lincolnton, Lincoln county, on Wednesday the 27th day of August 1834.

Stevenson & Points,

Managers.

CAPITAL \$5,000

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$5,000 is \$5,000

1 Prize of 3,000 is 3,000

1 Prize of 2,000 is 2,000

10 Prizes of 1,000 is 10,000

10 Prizes of 500 is 5,000

10 Prizes of 300 is 3,000

10 Prizes of 200 is 2,000

20 Prizes of 100 is 2,000

60 Prizes of 50 is 3,000

100 Prizes of 20 is 2,000

300 Prizes of 10 is 3,000

20,000 Prizes of 4 is \$80,000

20,523 Prizes amounting to \$120,000

19,477 Blanks

40,000 Tickets.

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

Mode of Drawing.

To be drawn on the High and Low System. The 20,000 Prizes of \$4 to be awarded to the High and Low division, to be determined by that which may draw the Capital Prize of \$5,000 so that the holder of two tickets, one in each division, is certain to draw one prize and may draw three. The numbers from 1 to 20,000 inclusive are low, and those from 20,001 to 40,000 are high. All the prizes above the denomination of \$4 are put into one wheel, and all the numbers in another, the whole to be drawn in a few hours. All Prizes payable in cash forty days after the drawing subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. A package of 10 whole Tickets in this Lottery will cost

\$40

and must draw nett

\$23

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can in this way, for \$23, get the Manager's certificate for 10 whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the Tickets may draw over \$17 that being the amount of the \$4 prizes, that each package must draw. Packages of shares in proportion—say

A certificate for 10 whole Tickets \$23

do do do Halves 11,50

do do do Quarters 5,75

All orders from a distance by mail, (post paid) or by private conveyance; enclosing the cash or Prize Tickets in our previous Lottery will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to "Stevenson & Points, Salisbury, N. C." and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after the event.

TICKETS \$4—HALVES \$2—QUARTERS \$1.

IF Tickets, Shares and Packages, to be had in the greatest variety of numbers, of

ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

* * * All orders from a distance (post paid), enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to, if addressed to

ALLEN PARKS, Agent.

July 29.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Trustees of the Hillsborough Male Academy give notice that the exercises of this institution will commence its fall session on the 8th day of August next, under the superintendence of Mr. W. J. BINGHAM, A. M. whose well known reputation as a classical scholar and peculiar tact of imparting instruction, has given reputation to his school which is second to none in the southern states.

The healthy situation of Hillsborough, the polished moral, and religious society, give it strong claims to public patronage.

The English department will be taught by Mr. J. C. NORWOOD, whose qualifications, both moral and literary, are of the first order.

Board can be had in private families at \$8 per month.

No student will be received that does not board in a private house.

By order of the Board.

JOHN TAYLOR, Sec'r.

The Harbinger at Chapel Hill, Star and Register at Raleigh, People's Press at Wilmington, Observer at Fayetteville, Spectator at Newbern, Watchman at Salisbury, will publish the above three times and forward their accounts to this office.

June 24.

State of North Carolina,

Person County.

Superior Court of Law,—Spring Term, 1834.

Rachel Blackwell } Petition for Divorce and

Thomas Blackwell. } Alimony.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder and Milton Spectator for six weeks successively, that unless the defendant appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Roxborough on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to enter his demurrer, plea or answer to the petition in this cause, the same will be taken pro confesso, and set down for hearing ex parte.

Test.

Duncan Rose, c. s. c.

Price adv. \$2 50

JOB PRINTING.

Executed at this Office with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLISHING

IN THE TOWN OF MORGANTON, N. C.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE DEVOTED TO

Politics, Morality, Literature, and General Intelligence.

UNDER THE TITLE OF

The Mountain Sprout.

IN looking around in search of an eligible situation for the establishment of a newspaper in business, with a reasonable prospect of receiving and imparting benefit by his labors, the attention of the subscriber has been fixed on Morganton, the county town of Burke. He was swayed, in this choice, by the consideration that it is located in the heart of a country celebrated for its healthfulness, and inhabited by a community intelligent, liberal and high minded, who see the want and know how to appreciate the benefit to be derived; by themselves as well as their posterity, from the establishment of a free press in their midst.

As the first inquiry, upon a proposal of this kind generally is, what will be the political character of the paper? the subscriber will give an answer without the least reserve.

Born and educated in Virginia, his earliest as well as his matured feelings and convictions are decidedly in favor of those political principles cherished by his distinguished fellow-citizens who have presided over the destinies of this great Republic.

He believes that the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky resolutions and reports of 1798 and 1799, which were drawn up by those great statesmen and patriots—Madison and Jefferson, contain a true exposition of the rights of the states, and of the relative powers of the general and state government.

He thinks that the surest way to avoid collisions would be by adhering to a liberal construction of the constitution, and by abstaining from the exercise of any power, whether it be by the general government or by the states, that is not clearly delegated to the former, or evidently reserved to the latter.

The constructive power, as it is called, is more to be dreaded than open force, because its encroachments are so silent and gradual as to excite little or no apprehension, while at the same time they are undermining the very foundations of our system.

He thinks that nothing can justify an infraction of the constitution. One slight breach will open the way for another, and that for a third until every restriction loses its original strength, and we become habituated to encroachments. On this subject, as on many others, the admonitions of the great and good Washington are judicious and salutary. "Precedents," said he, in his Farewell Address, "are dangerous things; let every violation of the constitution be reprobated. If defective, let it be amended, but not suffered to be trampled upon while it has an existence."

The subscriber has witnessed, with painful anxiety, the abuse of precedents, which have been made to fritter away the constitution, until, in practice at least, it is scarcely like the same instrument that came from the hands of the convention which formed it. The practice of implying power must cease, or our noble form of government will soon be radically and perhaps irrevocably changed.

At present, the danger from this source is much more threatening than it has ever been at any former period, because those in power, who resort to precedent and construction, unfortunately possess, or have possessed, so much popularity, that their aggressions are overlooked by a generous people; and who, instead of repaying the confidence of their constituents by scrupulous fidelity to their trusts, seem forgetful of every thing but the gratification of their unhalloved ambition or their inordinate passions.

Enough has been said to indicate what will be the complexion of "The Mountain Sprout" in regard to general politics.

As to state concerns, it will advocate a speedy alteration of the constitution, a liberal system of internal improvement, an enlightened course of Agriculture, and every thing else calculated to advance the prosperity and honor of the editor's adopted state.

A due proportion of the paper will be devoted to Religious, Moral, Literary, and other useful subjects, together with the passing news of the day, both domestic and foreign; and some of the leaves of our Sprout shall be always tipped with such tints of the poet's and the wit's imaginative efforts, as will afford to its patrons that "variety" which is "the very spice of life." Nothing will be rejected which is calculated to improve the understanding to the heart, while every thing of an opposite tendency shall be excluded from its columns.

The subscriber hopes that this first Sprout of a plant fatal to tyrants, that has ever attempted to rear its head within view of the Table Rock, will not be suffered to perish in the bud, but that it will receive such a degree of public care, as will enable it to grow into a great tree, spreading its branches and shedding its leaves from the Atlantic even unto the great river, the river Mississippi.

TERMS, &c.

1. The first no. of "The Mountain Sprout" will be issued as soon as the requisite number of subscribers can be obtained to warrant the making of the necessary arrangements for that purpose, and the undersigned would appeal to the friends of the proposed undertaking to enrol their names at an early day.

2. It will be printed once a week, upon a sheet of medium size, with new type and on good paper, at two dollars per year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

3. Responsible persons who will take the trouble to act as agents, in procuring subscribers, &c. will be allowed 10 per cent. upon their transactions.

R. H. MADRA.

July 19.

METHODIST PROTESTANT

CAMP MEETING

A CAMP MEETING will be held by the ministers and members of the METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, at the Ridge Meeting-house, about seven miles south west of Hillsborough, to commence on the 15th of August. Ministers and christians of all denominations, are respectfully invited to attend and join in the work of the Lord.

May 3.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

THE EPISTLE

FROM

THE YEARLY MEETING,

HELD IN LONDON, BY ADJOURNMENT,

From the 21st of the Fifth Month to the 30th of the same, inclusive, 1834.

To the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere.

DEAR FRIENDS,

We have renewed cause to acknowledge the loving kindness and faithfulness of the Lord, who, in his unfailing mercy, hath again permitted us to meet, and to proceed in our various deliberations in brotherly kindness and condescension. He has granted us, during the time of our being together, fresh proofs of his love; and we desire reverently to adopt the language—Blessed be God, who hath not turned away our prayers, nor his mercy from us. [Ps. lxxvi. 20.]

Great indeed is the love of God. How wonderfully was it manifested both in the creation of man after his image, and in giving his Son to redeem mankind from the sad effects of the fall. How has he displayed his love, in the providential care of the workmanship of his hands, and in the many blessings conferred upon the church of Christ. He has manifested his goodness in numberless ways to the inhabitants of this empire. Peace has for many years prevailed in this land, and also in most of the nations of Europe. Our feelings are not harrowed up, as in years past, with narratives of the horrors of wars in which this country was involved; but let us not hence be forgetful of the calamities inseparable from this dreadful scourge. We should strive, in single dependence upon divine protection, each to illustrate his views of the reign of the Messiah by the forgiveness of injuries, by living in the peaceable spirit of the Gospel, and by diffusing its benign influence, as far as we are enabled to do so, upon all around us. We are comforted in the belief that our Christian principles as regards all war are spreading in the world. May we, as opportunities present themselves, promote by every means in our power, the brotherhood of the nations of the earth. Let us never forget that the direct tendency of the law of Christ is to establish good will amongst men; and to make way for the coming of that day when wars shall cease unto the ends of the earth. And may we all so live as to be prepared, should the trial come upon us, to support this Christian testimony in meekness and faithfulness.

In a former epistle we adverted to the pestilence which was spreading in various parts of this nation, exciting terror and alarm among the people. And now that it has almost disappeared, how is our anxiety allayed! God has spared us—have those vows been performed, which were made in moments of distress and fear? Has the soul been more devoted, since those solemn seasons, to the service of our gracious Benefactor? He giveth us fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness. [Acts xiv. 17.] Doth this lead us to consider the wants and sufferings of the poor? We again warmly recommend to friends, as far as may be in their power, to increase the domestic comforts of these, and to make themselves acquainted with the real condition of such, in their respective neighborhoods. Let this be done with a view also to improve their moral and religious character, and to provide for the christian education of their children.

A review of past and present mercies ought to cause our hearts to overflow with gratitude and love. As the love of God prevails, it leads us to love one another: but how often even whilst man is in the enjoyment of this blessing, does the enemy of his happiness endeavor to scatter and divide! We therefore press it upon every one to examine, whether he is distinguished by this badge of discipleship. Maintain that charity which suffereth long, and is kind: put the best construction upon the conduct and opinions one of another which circumstances will warrant. Take heed, dear friends, with all diligence, both in small meetings and in large ones, that the enemy produce no dissensions among you; that nothing like a party spirit be ever suffered to prevail. Let each be tender of the reputation of his brother; let every one be earnest to possess the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. Watch over one another for good, but not for evil; and whilst not blind to the faults or false views of others, be especially careful not to make them a topic of common conversation. And even in cases in which occasion may require that the failings of others should be disclosed, be well satisfied, before they are made the subject of confidential communication, either verbally or by letter, that your own motives are sufficiently pure. How beautifully are the origin, the motive, and the effect of love set forth by the apostle John, in the fourth chapter of his first epistle. Meditate again and again upon the com-

prehesive nature of this heavenly virtue, as there described.

Dear friends, the remembrance of the Lord's mercies ought to stimulate us to increase of love and obedience unto him. To the simple-hearted follower of Christ, his yoke is indeed found to be easy, and his burthen light. But it is well for those who have made some progress in the Christian race, seriously to consider whether they are *not* bearing their daily cross. Let us, in our intercourse in the world, prove that we are striving to live as strangers and pilgrims upon earth; desiring a heavenly country, and to be inhabitants of that city, which God hath prepared for the faithful in Christ Jesus. An earnestness of spirit to walk before the Lord in the path of self-denial, leads to a strict examination of our conduct, in the light of Christ. A due sense of our transgressions, and of our violations of the righteous law of God, produces deep self-abasement. The blessedness of having an interest in Christ is then felt; and we are led in faith to ask through Him that our sins may be forgiven for his sake. O, the loveliness, the safety, and the peace of an abiding state of true humanity before a just and pure and holy God. It brings us to speak with reverence of his great name; it softens any hard feelings towards our fellow men; and leads us to think of their failings with compassion and pity. As watchfulness and prayer are maintained, the strength of easily besetting sins is diminished, a humble confidence is begotten that victory over them will be given, and that an inheritance will be granted among the saints in light.

Instructive memorials have been read in this meeting, of some long beloved and honored amongst us, who, we reverently believe, have received the gift of eternal life, and entered into their rest. We feel from year to year the loss of those who have humbly endeavored to live in the fear of the Lord; and to perform their allotted duties in their respective places of abode, and rightly to occupy their talents in the church of Christ. On their behalf we rejoice, and we desire that those who have been long united with them in the promotion of truth and righteousness, may be enabled to rejoice also. We turn to our dear elder brethren and sisters, often cast down and tried with the infirmities and pains of declining years; and desire that the Lord may be pleased to apply to their drooping spirits his ancient promise through the mouth of the prophet: "The mountains shall depart, and the hills be removed; but my kindness shall not depart from thee, neither shall the covenant of my peace be removed, saith the Lord, that hath mercy on thee." [Isaiah liv. 10.]

In connexion with these reflections we think with great solicitude of those in early years, and of others entering upon the more responsible duties of life. We have been instructed in observing that many of our departed friends yielded to the visitations of the love of God in the morning of their day, and that they endured many humiliations consequent upon their admission to the guidance of the Holy Spirit. They proved in the midst of many trials the sufficiency of this Divine Teacher; and in the solemn prospect of eternity, faith in the mediation and in the propitiatory offering of Christ enabled them, whilst passing through the valley of the shadow of death, to look towards those joys which await the righteous. How animating are these examples! Dear young friends, we again beseech you to humble yourselves to the humbling power of the Holy Spirit. Our Lord himself declared, "No man can come unto me, except the Father which hath sent me draw him." [John vi. 44.] Come thus unto Christ, your compassionate and merciful Saviour; follow the drawings of his love. Except you are born again you cannot enter the kingdom of heaven. Obey the teachings of the grace of God, denying all ungodliness and worldly lusts. Walk in the narrow way, for it leadeth unto life. Patiently endure the heart-cleansing operations of the Spirit of Truth. Bear the cross, despising the shame. Submit your wills to the government of Christ. Let private retirement be your daily engagement; this practice has been blessed to many. Commune with your own hearts, and be still before the Lord. Read and meditate often upon the Holy Scriptures in private; humbly desiring that their blessed precepts and heavenly doctrines may be applied to your respective wants, to your growth in grace—that you may know an advancement in the spiritual life, in that life which is hid with Christ in God—that you may be brought to have fellowship with the Father and with the Son. We tenderly and earnestly invite you to wait in silence before the Lord, and pray that he may be pleased to manifest to you his will. As you bow to small manifestations of duty, you will go on from strength to strength; and if it should please the Lord to make you instruments of usefulness in his hand, seek not your own glory, but his glory; war not in your own strength, but in that strength which he confers on those who trust only in him. As this simple dependence upon Christ as your Shepherd and Leader increases, we trust that you will be brought more highly to value those views of Christian doctrine and practice which distinguish us as a religious society from our fellow Christians—views which were dear to our predecessors in the Truth, and are still

dear to us. And as you are exercised before the Lord, that you may be guided by his counsel, that he may direct your path; constantly bearing in mind that it is by one offering that God hath perfected for ever them that are sanctified, [Heb. x. 14.] you will be permitted in living faith to come to that fountain which He hath opened to the house of David, and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem, for sin and for uncleanness. [Zech. xiii. 1.]

We feel for those in the responsible station of parents, who have to provide for their sons. Dear friends, seek first for them and for yourselves the kingdom of God and his righteousness. Be diligent and patient in your endeavours to place them where they may be shielded from many of the temptations to which youth are exposed. Our sympathy is awakened for our young men who are sent out as commercial travellers. This occupation renders it highly important to maintain, through holy aid, a firm and christian course of conduct. The employment leads to the frequenting of inns. The company there met with is often inimical to a growth in grace, and exposes to intemperance and other vices. When young men are thus from home, we affectionately exhort them to seek the company of Friends, and gratefully to avail themselves of those kind and hospitable attentions which are offered to them. It is very important that their arrangements be such, as that they can spend the first day of the week where our meetings for worship are held; and, as far as practicable, to attend also a week-day meeting.

Excess in drinking is a sin highly offensive in the Divine sight, productive of misery, often the forerunner of ruin, and endangering the eternal interests of the soul. When at inns, or in the social circle, and indeed under any circumstance, we affectionately entreat every one of our members wholly to discountenance so baneful a practice. It is our duty to uphold the high standard of christian principle, to act in accordance with the pure morality of the Gospel, and to obey the comprehensive injunction of the Apostle, "Whether, therefore, ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." [1 Cor. x. 31.]

Our dear Friends in Ireland, and those of the several Yearly Meetings of North America, have been again brought near to us in Christian fellowship by the usual epistolary intercourse which passes between us.

In the course of last year, by an Act of the Legislature, our affirmation has been rendered valid in all cases in which an oath was before required. This measure of the government was brought forward and adopted without any solicitation on the part of Friends. It has led us to look back to the rise of our society, when many of our pious predecessors were subjected to long and grievous sufferings on account of their steadfast attachment to the Lord Jesus, refusing to violate his command, "Swear not at all." [Matt. v. 34.] A faithful maintenance of this Christian testimony, in reliance on our holy Redeemer, has been uniformly upheld by Friends as a body; and we are instructed in observing how way has been made for the full recognition of our civil rights in this matter. Reflecting upon the duties which are to be performed by those who are called to make an affirmation in courts of justice, we desire that the solemn nature of their engagement may be duly considered, and manifested in their deportment. We are concerned, that on all such occasions, our members may be encouraged to follow the dictates of a tender and enlightened conscience; and to ask wisdom of him who giveth liberally and upbraideth not. How different is our condition with those of our early Friends! they were treated with insult and contempt, and subjected to the arbitrary rule and caprice of unfeeling men. It is our place to be closely on our guard, that the courtesy and respect which we now meet with in society, do not insensibly cause us to depart from strict integrity and consistency of conduct; and to take heed that the caresses of the world in nowise lead us from a faithful adherence to the law of God. By the passing of this act our members will be placed in new, and it may be in trying circumstances; this is a loud call upon us to act faithfully, and with great watchfulness and humility.

The Bill for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, which was before parliament when we last met, has passed into a law; and on the first of the eighth month next, slavery is to cease in the colonies of Great Britain. Some provisions are attached to this act, the insertion of which we regret. We, at the same time, think it right to express our gratitude to God, in that he has been pleased to incline the hearts of our rulers to this act of national justice and mercy. Here again we look back to the faithful, persevering labours of our dear friends of former days, when, simply following those principles of justice and equity which the Gospel enjoins, they bore their testimony to the unrighteousness of man holding his fellow man in bondage. To the spread of this view of the subject we attribute, under Divine Providence, the removal of this system of iniquity. It may truly be said to have been hastened in the Lord's time—such were the singular providences brought to bear upon the public feeling, and upon the legislature, that none could point to the result as arising from their individual efforts, and the less

son was renewedly sealed on the Christian mind, that the Lord ruleth among the children of men. We commend the moral and religious condition of these our long-injured fellow-subjects to the continued interest of our members; and we consider, that until the restrictions now imposed upon them, in the possession of their freedom, are wholly removed, they should, more especially, obtain the notice of the friends of humanity and justice. We have rejoiced in the just views which are recognized in these two measures. A due respect for the rights of conscience, and the full extension of civil and religious liberty to all classes of the community, are consistent with true Christian principles, the only basis for sound legislation. May it please Divine Providence, so to influence the hearts of our rulers, that these principles shall be more and more apparent in all their measures for the welfare of the country.

Slavery has long been a subject of correspondence, and of common interest, between us and our brethren in North America. Our sympathy is afresh excited for them, on reflecting upon their situation, more especially in the slave states; and also, upon the condition of the slaves and the free people of colour. On considering the privations of this last-mentioned class, that even in those states of North America where slavery does not exist, there are very few of them who participate in the common rights of citizens, we should rejoice to hear that these unrighteous distinctions were wholly done away; and we earnestly desire, that the Lord may be pleased, in his great mercy, to open a way for the peaceable extinction of slavery in the United States. And may our dear friends in that country be enabled, in the light of Christ, to see the part which they have to take in urging the adoption of sound Christian measures, for the removal of this load of guilt from their land.

Accounts of the sufferings of our friends in Great Britain and Ireland, in support of our Christian testimony against tithes, and other ecclesiastical demands, to the amount of upwards of eleven thousand nine hundred pounds, have been now received and read. We continue to desire that this testimony may be maintained in the spirit of meekness, and in consistency with our high profession. We entreat friends to be careful, that no political considerations disqualify them from rightly supporting this testimony, and to bear in mind that it is not upheld; that it never was upheld by us, on any other than Christian grounds. In consequence of the proposed changes now before parliament, in regard to the law respecting tithes, and some other ecclesiastical demands, we have thought it right again to petition the legislature for the entire removal of these and all similar imposts. Whether the time is near at hand for our being relieved from them, or whether an adherence to our views of primitive Christianity is to be put to the test for a longer period, may we possess our souls in patience, and not to shrink from suffering should greater difficulties ensue. Our religious society has always maintained a steadfast attachment to the government of our country; and enjoined and practised a cheerful submission to its laws when conscience was not violated. We caution Friends everywhere to cherish a peaceable and quiet spirit; and, on all occasions of popular excitement, to act as becometh meek, humble, self-denying Christians.

In conclusion, we reverently offer our aspirations to the Most High, that it may please Him to continue his mercies to us; to preserve us in fear before him, and to give us grace, yet more and more to love one another with a pure heart fervently. [1 Peter, i. 22.]

Signed, in and on behalf of the Meeting, by

SAMUEL TUKE,
Clerk to the Meeting this Year.

TOOTH DRAWING.

The following ludicrous account of a Student's first attempt at Tooth drawing, is an extract from "The Life and Adventures of Dr. Dodimus Duckworth, A. N. Q." by Dr. Green, the author of a Yankee among the Nullifiers:

Dodimus, after seeing sundry exhibitions of his master's skill, began to be very anxious to try his own hand at a cast of practice. An opportunity was not long waiting; for one morning, as he was exercising the pestle in his master's absence, and longing for a chance of attempting something by his own ability, a man entered the shop with a handkerchief round his jaws, and with a countenance more rueful than if he had lost all his relations.

"Is the Doctor at home?" said he.
"No sir."
"Where is he?"
"He's gone over to Crineumpaw."

"To Crineumpaw!—I came within an inch of swearing. How soon will he be back?"

"Why, I spose in the course of two or three hours, if you can wait so long."

"Two or three ages you might as well say: I can't wait a minute."

"Who's sick?"

"There ain't nobody sick. But I'm mad as I can live. I've got the jumping tooth ache; and I want the Doctor to pull it."

"I can do that myself," said the student, beginning to take the instrument from a drawer.

"You!" said the man eyeing him suspiciously, "did you ever pull a tooth?"

"Did I! I wonder if I haint now!" resumed the Student, in such a tone as to carry with it a conviction to the mind of the hearer, that he was expert in the business. Then desiring him to take a seat, he began to examine the offending tooth.

"Do you see it?" said the patient.

"I wonder if I don't," said Dody.

"Oh, how it jumps!" said the patient, at the same time springing on his feet and raving about the room like a belamite; "I believe in my soul it'll jump out of my head."

"Shut your mouth then," said the Student, "do, and keep it in, till I can get ready to pull it." He seated the man once more and desiring him to extend his jaws as wide as he could, he introduced a horse fleam by way of gun lancet, and began to cut round the tooth.

"What are you about there?" roared the patient, as well as he could articulate with the fleam in his mouth.

"I'm cutting the goom," replied the Student.

"You've got the wrong tooth," roared the man; and seizing the hand of the operator, he wrenched it violently away; when springing up and spitting out the blood, he exclaimed—"You've cut my tongue half off!"

"Why didn't you keep your head still then?" said Dody.

"Still! you blundering toad you; and let you pull the wring tooth! The one I wish to have drawn is on the other side of my mouth, and in the upper jaw instead of the under one."

"Very well, how should you know which one I was cutting? you couldn't see it, and I could."

"Yes, but I could feel it though."

"Feeling is nothing at all to be compared to seeing," said the very scientific Student. "I could see what I was about, while you was only feeling."

"Well, one thing I know," persisted the man, "you've got the wrong tooth."

"Very well," returned Dody, "just as you say. I'll pull any tooth you like; I ant at all particular about that."

The patient was presently seated once more, and opening wide his jaws, designated with his finger the particular tooth he wished to be extracted.

"I see it," said the Student, beginning again to flourish his horse fleam; "I'll get the right one now, if there's any right to it." Then cutting freely round the tooth he took the extracting instrument and began to make a demonstration of applying it, when the patient charged him anew to be sure and get the right tooth.

"Don't you put yourself in a pucker," replied the youth; don't you think I've pulled a tooth before to-day?" Then applying the instrument, he began to twist, but presently resting on his oars, he asked if it hurt.

"Out with it!" said the man angrily stammering with the instrument in his mouth.

"Very well, sir," said Dody, and began to twist once more; but stopping again, while the patient writhed with pain, he inquired a second time with singular humanity, if it didn't hurt.

When the patient, ungrateful for all his attention to his feelings, instead of replying civilly, drew his fist and taking the operator on the side of the head, very nearly knocked him down. Then imitating the language of the Student, he asked in turn, "does that hurt?"

Dody now raised his fist, and was about making a rejoinder in similar terms, but suddenly recollecting himself, he forbore to strike, saying it was his business to cure and not to kill; and that if the patient would allow him to apply the instrument once more, the tooth should come out pretty darn quick.

The patient acquiesced; but swore if he stopped again to ask whether it hurt, he would break his good-for-nothing numskull for him.

"I meant it all in a civil way," returned the Student, "and had no idea you'd be affronted about it. But I'll do the job to your liking now; I'll make the tooth hop like a parched pea, if I dont then darn me! With that he applied the instrument, and giving it a sudden and forcible wrench, out came two teeth.—

"There," said he, "wasn't that done slick?"

"Oh! you have pulled my head off," exclaimed the man, springing upon his feet, applying his hand to his jaw, groaning, roaring and raving like a mad bull, which had just shaken a mastiff from his nose.

"Well, 'twas done plucky slick, wasn't it," said Dody, "for the first one?"—thus in his exultation, betraying the ignorance which he had before had the cunning to conceal.

"The first one!" roared the man, with mingled rage and astonishment; "didn't you just now tell me you had pulled many a one?"

"I wonder if I did!" returned the prudent youth.

"Yes you did," said the patient. Then looking at the spoils of his mouth, which his pain had prevented his examining before, he broke out with new rage. "Confound your awkward soul! you've pulled two teeth instead of one!"

"Well, you needn't be so mad about it," returned the Student coolly. "I shan't charge you for more than one."

"Shan't charge! no, I guess you wont. I wouldn't a had it pulled, that sound tooth, for a bright silver dollar. It's enough to loose a rotten one."

"It's no loss to loose a rotten tooth

though," replied the Student, "and as the sound one that would have been rotten some time, if I hadn't pulled it, I think it best to make a business of it, and have a good number pulled at once. They come cheaper that way."

"You hadn't ought to ask any thing for pulling either of these, seeing you've made such a fist of it."

"Well, I told you I shouldn't charge for more than one."

"I'll be darned if I ever pay you that."

"It's no consarn of mine," returned the Student, "you may settle it with Doctor Whistlewind."

The patient again bound up his jaws with his handkerchief; put his two extracted teeth in his pocket, to keep as a memorial of his sufferings; and bidding the Student good day, left the shop.

D. L.

SNAKE STORY.

The story of the late marvellous feat of the Anaconda in the New York Museum, in swallowing a seven quarter blanket, is fully confirmed by Mr. Peale, who avers that his snakeship does not appear to be in the least degree incommenced by his extraordinary supper. A still more extraordinary story is related by the N. York times. It is as follows:

A number of years ago, a gentleman who had charge of a public museum in Baltimore, exhibited among his other interesting curiosities a couple of beautiful garter snakes. There is something about a garter snake peculiarly attractive, perhaps from the associations connected with its name. They are the most voracious of all the small sized snake family, and pounce upon their prey like starvel hawks. They have a truly French appetite for frogs, and it was upon these slimy amphibians, that the garter snakes in question chiefly made their suppers. The keeper of the museum was one evening giving them their daily ration, when he observed that the big snake was so voracious as to devour all the little snake's supper. He accordingly separated the two animals by a thin partition, and threw a frog to the younger and weaker of the two. The little snake seized the animal and commenced swallowing it, and had succeeded in bagging its head, fore paws, and the greater part of its body, when the partition was taken away, and the big snake made a dash at the hind legs of the frog which yet protruded from the mouth of his younger brother. He obtained a hearty grip of these projecting members, and slowly swallowed his way towards the head of his supper companion, who clung sturdily to his savory mouthful. The heads of the two animals met, and the issue of the struggle for a moment seemed doubtful, when the big snake's expanded and slowly closed on the head of the small one, and again he went rejoicing on his swallowing course. Slowly but surely he went ahead, the longitudinal dimensions of the young serpent, constantly becoming less as they were sucked into his maw, until he had swallowed him from nose to tail. After displaying this unnatural preference for his own flesh and blood, the garter snake coiled himself up for his nap, and took a comfortable snooze. The next morning the keeper called to view "the two single gentlemen rolled into one," when to his astonishment he found that the younger snake had left his close quarters and was rambling about by the side of his big playmate. The only reasonable way of accounting for the manner in which he had managed to leave his prison, is that he coiled himself regularly round and left his lodgings by the same door through which he entered them. He could not have backed out for his scales would not have permitted him, nor was an egress in any other manner at all possible. The fate of the poor frog was a matter of grave speculation; but the probability is that the little snake held fast to him and secured not only a snug night's lodging but a hearty supper.

The above account is strictly authentic. We received it from a gentleman who was an eye witness to the transaction. Immediately after its occurrence he prepared a statement for one of the journals of the day, but he was dissuaded from publishing it on the ground that it was too marvellous to be believed. As the late feat of the Anaconda has opened the eyes of the public to what snakes can do, we publish it as a well substantiated snake story.

Effects of Industry.—It is stated that when Coke, the celebrated English farmer, took possession of his farm at Holkham, in Norfolk, it was so poor and worn out that it would not even bring grass. He said, jocosely, "that there was but one blade of grass on the whole farm, for which two rabbits were fighting." But, by labor and skill, he has made this farm the most beautiful and productive in all England, and Mr. Coke is now one of the richest and most distinguished farmers in the whole country.

Balt. Gazette.

The late Governor Penn, who died a short time since at his seat in Bucks, England, at an advanced age, had anticipated pension on the consolidated fund of 3,000l. per annum, granted on a Parliamentary compensation to the Penn family, to indemnify them for the loss of territorial rights in Pennsylvania, consequent on the separation of the American colonies from the English government.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 13.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Beaufort—John M. Williams, S. Henry S. Clarke and Samuel Smallwood, C. Lyde—Caleb Spencer, S. Benjamin Watson and John Swindle, C.
Johnston—Hillary Wilder, S. James Tomlinson and Josiah Holder, C.
Pitt—Alfred Moye, S. Luke Albritton and John L. Foreman, C.
Washington—Charles Phelps, S. Uriah Swanner and Absalom Davenport, C.
Wayne—Gabriel Sherrard, S. Calvin Coor and William Fort, C.
Town of Newbern—M. E. Manly.

The commissioners for rebuilding the Capitol have dismissed Mr. William S. Drummond, superintendent of the work, and appointed Mr. Thomas Bragg, of Warrenton, to supply his place. The measure occasioned considerable excitement among the citizens of Raleigh; a public meeting was held, and resolutions adopted expressive of their confidence in the integrity and professional ability of Mr. Drummond.

The Supreme Court of this State adjourned on Friday last.

The Wythe C. H. Argus of July 26, says: "The President of the United States stayed Wednesday night in this place, on his way to the Hermitage. He was complaining much of indisposition, having been confined some days in the neighborhood of Salem, Botetourt county. He looks greatly emaciated and worn down."

The Louisville, Ky. Advertiser, of the 20th ult. a Jackson paper, says:—
The Hon. George Poindexter arrived in this city a few days since, and reports that he passed the President on his journey to the Hermitage—that the President was very feeble; in such low health, that it was not probable he would ever return to Washington.

The Tennessee Convention, at the last dates, were engaged in the organization of the Judiciary Department. They have agreed to remove Judges by a vote of two-thirds of the Legislature. The proposition last pending, is one to limit the term of the Supreme Judges and Chancellors to a certain number of years—and 8, 10, or 12 years, have been advocated by different members. One proposes to distribute Judges into three classes; so that all go out of office alternately—the 1st at the end of four; the 2d at eight; and the 3d at twelve years, &c.

STEAMER—The Steamer Henrietta, which arrived here a few days ago from Wilmington, brought \$100,000 in specie for the Branch of the U. S. Bank in this town.
Fayetteville Observer.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

A gentleman of Robeson has related to us the following gratifying circumstances, which do credit to the enlightened citizens of that county, and would, if the example were followed, soon effect a reform in the habits of the people, and have an especial influence on the elections, which are now too often and too deeply affected by the use of ardent spirits in electioneering.

A Company muster is usually held at the house of our informant, and, as is customary, spirits kept for retail on such occasions. A short time since, desirous of abolishing this custom, he applied to the Captain to take the sense of the Company upon the subject; when a very large majority decided in favor of abolishing. At the next muster, an individual from another part of the county, attended, with a keg of Brandy, which our informant offered to purchase, for the purpose of emptying on the ground. The owner, however, preferring to keep it for retail, declined selling to him. The result was, that though he remained throughout the day, he did not sell a drop of his liquid fire, and had the mortification, too, of finding himself an object of contempt and aversion to the company.

Among the acts passed at the late session of the Legislature of New Hampshire, was one declaring that no assignment of his property by a debtor for the benefit of his creditors shall be valid, unless it shall provide for the distribution of the property assigned among all his creditors in proportion to their respective claims; nor unless the assignor shall make oath that his intention was to place in the hands of his assignees all his property of every description except such as is exempted by law from attachment and execution.

Spurious Gold Coin.—We were informed yesterday by a respectable Broker of this city, that quantities of spurious gold coin are in circulation. They are said to be extremely well executed, and calculated to deceive the best judges. Several storekeepers have expressed to us their determination to receive no gold pieces, in consequence of the great difficulty in detecting attempts at imposition.
Phil. Gaz.

The tolls upon the New York canals, in thirteen weeks, has amounted to 513,007 dollars, and it is calculated that if

the remaining part of the season for navigation yield in proportion, the total amount of tolls for the year will be nearly a million and a half of dollars—the rich fruits of a liberal and enlightened system of internal improvements.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

(Continued.)

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Leigh v. Williams, admr. from Pasquotank, reversing the judgment below and ordering a new trial.

Also, in the case of Featherstone v. Mills, from Buncombe, reversing the judgment below and rendering a judgment for the defendant.

Also, in the case of Den dem. Avery v. Rose, from Burke, reversing the judgment below and rendering a judgment for the defendant.

Also, in the case of Littlejohn v. Isler, from Granville, overruling the exception taken to the Commissioner's Report and making a final decree.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Crow v. Holland's heirs, from Haywood, reversing the judgment below and rendering a judgment in favor of the defendant.

Also, in the case of Bradley v. Spouter, from Rutherford, reversing the judgment below and rendering a judgment in favor of the defendant.

Also, in the case of Greenlee v. Tate's heirs, from Burke, reversing the judgment below and rendering a judgment for the defendant.

Also, in the case of Braghill v. Wm. W. Welborn, from Wilkes, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in the case of Daniel Shipman v. Jonathan Mears and others, from Bladen, affirming the judgment below.

Also, in the case of Hardy Bryan v. Washington and al. from Jones, affirming the judgment below.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, against the prayer in the petition of the defendant, in the case of Nathan Chaffin v. John A. Chaffin, to reverse the interlocutory order for a sequestration, and to deliver up the bond executed in pursuance thereof.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case in Equity, from Lincoln, of Ward v. Stone and others, dismissing the bill of the complainant without costs.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of the President and Directors of the State Bank v. Locke and others, from Rowan, affirming the judgment below.

In the case of the Buncombe Turnpike Company v. Allen, from Buncombe, a certiorari is ordered to bring up a perfect transcript.

The motion by the defendants for a certificate in the case of Gwinn & Waugh v. Stokes & Wellborn, from Iredell, because of no transcript having been filed by the appellants, is refused; the Court being of opinion that there is a transcript, the imperfections of which may be supplied on the motion of either party.

The case of Camp v. Cox, from Rutherford, was considered by the Court but not decided, as there is no counsel in the cause, as the matter involved in it is avowedly of great perplexity, and as the Court desire an argument before proceeding to judgment.

Ruffin, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Samuel S. Downey v. Ann Smith and Maurice Smith and others, passing upon the exceptions of the defendants and making a final decree.

Daniel, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case of Robert Collier v. Bank of Newbern and others, reversing the judgment below and overruling the exceptions to the answer of defendants.

Also, in the case of Pettyjohn, admr. of Beasley, v. Harris and others, from Chowan, affirming the interlocutory decree appealed from.

Also, in the case of Executors of Dempsey Powell v. Cooke, from Wake, reversing the judgment below and rendering a judgment for the plaintiffs.

Gaston, Judge, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the case in equity of Goode v. Hawkins, Boyd and others, from Granville, directing a decree in favor of the plaintiff.

Also, in the case of Marsh v. Scarborough, and others, from Chatham, dismissing the plaintiff's bill.

Also, in the case of Clancy and others v. Crane, from Orange, affirming the interlocutory decree appealed from.

Also, on the rehearing of the decree in Carrington v. Simms, reforming the said decree in part.

Veins of gold, having large deposits, have been discovered in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. They are thought to be as rich as any mines at the south.

A piece of plate, with appropriate inscriptions, has been presented, by a number of the citizens of Philadelphia, to Mr. Duane, late Secretary of the Treasury, as an evidence of their regard for his worth, integrity and political honesty.

Out of 320 deputies ascertained to be elected to the French Chamber of Deputies, 270 are in favor of the present administration; this ensures to us the payment of the 25,000,000 francs stipulated by the treaty of 1830, as an indemnity

for spoliation committed upon our commerce. The disposition of the King and ministry on the subject has been uniformly favorable.

A steam boat of an immense size has lately been built in England by order of the Viceroy of Egypt, Mehemet Pacha, intended to act as a vessel of war, and a transport. She is to be called the PACHA, and her dimensions are as follows:

Extreme length,	211
Extreme breadth,	56
Extreme depth,	42

and will measure nearly 2000 tons! She will be propelled by two engines each of 130 horse power.

The Product of a Grain of Rye.—A quantity of rye amounting to three thousand eight hundred and seventy-two grains (says the Berks' Journal,) the produce of a single grain, was shown to us a day or two ago, at the store of Messrs. John & Daniel M. Keim. It grew in the garden of J. B. Konklin of this place, and was contained in sixteen heads. It is of the species called white rye, and is of a very fair quality. It is left at the store of the Messrs. Keims, where those who are curious may have an opportunity of inspecting it, and procuring a portion of the seed.

PORTSMOUTH RAIL ROAD.

We have the pleasure to announce that the first trip was made on the rail road yesterday, by the president and directors in one of the passage cars as far as Suffolk. An unexpected delay having occurred in the construction of the locomotive, in consequence of which it will probably not be in its place before the 10th of August, it was determined in the mean time, to establish relays of horses on the road, and commence running one of the cars by horse power, and the first essay was made yesterday, as we have before stated. The distance to Suffolk by the rail road is 17 miles, and it was run in going, in two hours and a half; but in returning, the distance was run in one hour and 50 minutes. Two freight cars heavily laden with bacon and lard, also came down from Suffolk, last evening on the rail road, bringing the first fruits of our glorious enterprise. The passengers speak in enthusiastic terms of the superior construction of the road, and the delights of an excursion on it in one of its superb cars. We hope to speak of it from our own experience in our next.

The friends and projectors of this road have had many and great difficulties to encounter. They have met them with a firmness and perseverance which entitles them to great credit.

We dare say, we may have been regarded an enthusiast on this subject, that we are thought to entertain hopes and calculate on results, from its final completion, which can never be realized. Time will show whether or not ours have been visionary anticipations. But if we are capable of seeing the connexion between causes and their obvious effects, our highest hopes will be realized. To the Roanoke country, to Norfolk and Portsmouth, its benefits turned to proper account, will be incalculable. A large—vast region of country, the most productive and fertile any where to be found in the Atlantic states, is to be brought in point of distance, 100 miles and in point of time from 5 to 10 days nearer to market. In short, it is to be made to touch the commercial world, over which, it can speedily spread its rich and varied commodities. Who shall measure the advantages of such an improvement or tell the limit of the blessings which are to flow from it.

But we have, and do maintain that though the scene of country to which we have referred, is to reap the immediate and greatest benefits from it; the whole state is interested, and almost every portion of it is destined to participate in these advantages. A great commercial city must grow up, and Norfolk is to become the point of concentration for the produce of the many waters south of Mason and Dixon's line, which flow into the Chesapeake, James River and Albemarle Sound. If obvious causes do not fail of their natural effects, Norfolk will become the great emporium of the middle states—foreign capital, in proportion as its commercial importance shall increase, will flow in upon us and become in effect a portion of the common wealth of the state. We might indulge these speculations farther, (for however confidently we look to these mighty results, they are as yet not even partially realized,) and show that the entire states of New York and Maryland derive much the larger portion of their wealth and consequence, from the cities of New York and Baltimore; and this to a great extent through the agency and employment of foreign capital. But all this is unnecessary. If enterprise fail not, a short time we confidently believe will render that probable which is thought visionary, and future years bring the reality so faintly pictured in advance and so desirable to all.

FANATICISM.
The following specimen of the fanaticism and folly which has created so much disturbance in New York, is copied from "The Liberator," published in that city:

A WIFE WANTED.
We have been requested to give the following advertisement four insertions in the Liberator. The author of it is serious in his proposal, and actuated by disinterested and generous motives. He is an estimable man, and we believe will make a good husband. We presume the novelty of the advertisement will ensure it a wide circulation.

For the Liberator.
A Friend of equal rights is convinced that our colored brethren and sisters are entitled to all the rights and privileges which are claimed by the whites, that prejudice against color is extremely absurd; and that as this prejudice exists, its victims will feel that yoke of oppression crushing them to the earth. He takes the liberty also to state (being himself what is termed a white man,) should he meet with a suitable opportunity, he is

NEW GOLD COIN.

The Treasury Department has published the annexed letter, in order that the public may be enabled to distinguish the new from the old gold coins. It is added that—"As the date could not by law, be altered, but the cap and motto might be legally omitted, and would serve plainly to distinguish the new impression, that

course has been adopted at the mint till the commencement of the next year, when the motto will probably be restored, and the date of the new year, instead of the omission of the motto, will be found sufficient to indicate the change in the coin."

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Philadelphia—1st Aug. 1834.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform the Department, that the coinage of gold, according to the new ratio of gold to silver, commenced this morning, being the earliest day permitted by the provisions of the act.

In making this communication, it may be satisfactory to recur to the peculiarities by which the new gold coins are to be distinguished from those of former issues. They are the following:—

On the face, the new coins will be readily distinguished by a head of Liberty disencumbered of a cap.

On the reverse, the surplus motto "E Pluribus Unum," which for many years has occupied a portion of the disk above the figure of the Eagle, is now omitted.

These changes, independently of the facility to be derived from them, in distinguishing the future from the past emissions of our gold coins, are recommended by a nearer adherence to the provisions of the law, as well as by the rules of taste and classic authority.

The views in these respects, presented in my communications of the 9th ult. having met your approbation, will, I doubt not, be sustained by the judgment of the public.

In regard to the omission of the motto above referred to, the same improvement was introduced in the quarter dollar in 1831, the subject having by communication of the 29th January of that year, been submitted to the President, through the Department, and approved.

The Eagle of the former issues weighs 270 grains, the Half Eagle 135 grains, and the Quarter 67½ grains. The Eagle under the present law, will weigh 258 grains, the Half Eagle 129 grains, and the Quarter 64½ grains. These weights are recited because desirable to be kept in mind, rather than as affording a farther criterion of distinction between the two classes of coins—since an inspection, much more cursory than that of weighing, will distinguish them by the preceding characteristics.

The Eagle and Half Eagle of the new coinage will be less in diameter than those of the former emissions, and that in a greater proportion than the diminution of weight would indicate. This, however, though a decided amendment of our coinage, is of less value as a distinctive mark, since the comparison would require the presence of coin of both classes.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM'L MOORE,
Director of the Mint.
Hon. Levi Woodbury,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Fugitive Slaves.—An important decision has been made in the Superior Court of New York city, defining the rights of slave owners to recover fugitive slaves, and the manner of exercise. The rules established rest on the constitution of the United States, which directs that slaves "escaping to another state, shall not be thereby discharged from slavery; but shall be delivered up on claim of the owner;" and the law of Congress providing for the arrest of a slave by the owner or agent, and directing that he shall be taken before a magistrate, and upon proof to the satisfaction of the magistrate, shall be delivered over to the owner or agent.

The revised statutes of New York added another course of proceeding, allowing the slave to sue out a writ *de homine replegiando*, the effect of which was to suspend the operation of the magistrate's decision, and submit the master's title to issue in a court of common law;—thus substituting a state process for that directed by the act of Congress.

In a late case, the Superior Court of the city of New York has decided that the state act allowing this writ, is "unconstitutional and void," on the ground that the state legislature could not prescribe another mode of ascertaining the title of the master than that directed in the act of Congress.

FANATICISM.
The following specimen of the fanaticism and folly which has created so much disturbance in New York, is copied from "The Liberator," published in that city:

A WIFE WANTED.
We have been requested to give the following advertisement four insertions in the Liberator. The author of it is serious in his proposal, and actuated by disinterested and generous motives. He is an estimable man, and we believe will make a good husband. We presume the novelty of the advertisement will ensure it a wide circulation.

For the Liberator.
A Friend of equal rights is convinced that our colored brethren and sisters are entitled to all the rights and privileges which are claimed by the whites, that prejudice against color is extremely absurd; and that as this prejudice exists, its victims will feel that yoke of oppression crushing them to the earth. He takes the liberty also to state (being himself what is termed a white man,) should he meet with a suitable opportunity, he is

convinced that it is his duty, and it is his determination, to bear testimony against this prejudice by marrying a Colored Woman.

Information would be thankfully received of any young, respectable and intelligent Colored Woman, (entirely or chiefly of African descent) who would be willing to endure the insults and reproaches that would be heaped upon her for being the partner of a white man, and who is either in low circumstances or would be willing to cede all she has or may have of this world's goods to the American Anti-Slavery Society: that the mouths of gainsayers may be stopped. Information sent by letter (post paid) to E. K. West Chester, Pa., will meet due attention.

The New York Commercial Advertiser gives the following very happy bit at the above.

A WHITE WIFE WANTED.

Massa Editurs ob de Commercial Advertiser.—I hab cum to de conclusion dat de gemmen ob culler muss exclaim to de world dat they too be de friend ob equal rites. De whole universal Nashun ob de brack People hab become convicted ob dat. I hab therefore determine to nounce to my dopted country, dat I hab conquer all my prejudices, so dat I be willing to malgumate and jest as lib marry white woman as any. De Ladies will please send in their proposals to de Editor ob de Liberator, post paid. No old Made or Widder woman wont do—none need apply if she ant young and handsome and of good health for de sake ob de posterity. I am good skoller in composishun, spellin and riting and shall gib de preference to a white gurl ob litary turn who keeps her person clean and free from smel, because I dont tolerate any smel bout me. Dere is one more ting I hab to say. None muss apply excep, beside de bove qualifacashun, she hab plenty money for de support ob de famly genteely, and beside dat she must be in de highest circles and a member ob de Bobolition Society, and will give all de money she has left (after satisfying de lawful rites ob her husband to de personal property) to dat Society, so de mouths of gainsayers may be stopt up.

BANDY POMP.

Post Skrip.—If she hab a pue in Church wid dat good friend Tapping, where de Doctor Cox preach bout Bobolition, or in sum oder place de Chappol, where all collors can set mixed up together, so much better, and would hab no jectious to a daughter or sister ob de officers ob de Anti-Slavery Society.

B. P.

The Presbytery of Orange
will meet at Greensborough, on Wednesday, the 17th of September, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
August 10. 34—

The Synod of North Caro-
lina will hold its next stated session at Oxford, commencing on Tuesday the 7th of October, at 7 o'clock P. M.
August 10. 34—

GOODS for sale at COST.

THE Subscriber being desirous of closing his Mercantile Business as soon as possible, will sell his

Entire Stock of GOODS,

at and under Cost.

To Country Merchants an opportunity is offered of buying at the New York prices, and on long credit if desired.

All persons indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given.

DAVID YARBROUGH.

August 10. 34—

MILL FOR SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of one and two years, on Monday of Orange county Superior Court, being the 8th of September next, my MILL, with Seven Acres of LAND attached thereto; to be sold before the Court House in Hillsborough.

JAMES WEBB.

August 10. 34—

Hillsborough RACES.

THE HILLSBOROUGH RACES will commence the 23d September, and continue four days.

1st day. Colt stake, for three year olds, mile heats, \$50 entrance, to close and name the 23d; three or more entries to make a race.
2d day. Three mile heats, free for all ages; weight according to the rules of the turf.
3d day. Two mile heats, free for all ages.
4th day. Mile heats, best three in five, free for all ages.

All entrances for the club will be ten per cent. on the purses, and the amount for each day's race will be allotted by the Jockey Club at their meeting the evening preceding the races. This is the commencement of a new Club, and it is therefore impossible to state the amount of the purses, as it is expected many names will yet be added to the list.

PROPRIETOR.

August 10. 34—
The Danville Reporter will please publish the above and forward their account.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by note or account, are requested to make an immediate settlement of the same. Mr. Thomas Clancy, who has taken charge of and will in future conduct the business recently carried on by the subscriber, will receive any monies due me. All who fail to make settlement by the 1st of October, will find their accounts or notes in the hands of an officer.

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON.

August 11. 34—

TO RENT.

A Convenient DWELL-
ING HOUSE, very pleasantly situated.

Inquire at this Office.

August 5. 33—

Blanks for sale at this Office.



From the Downing Gazette.

[Now, isn't this a little piece of poetry from Aunt Darkess considerable pretty? It kind of suits my notion.]

TO A LITTLE CHILD.

O, turn that little foot aside,
Nor crush beneath its tread,
The humblest creature of the earth,
That looks to God for bread.
Thou should'st not dare in wanton sport,
Such wondrous skill to mar,
To stop that tide of joyous life,
Which God has nourished there.
If He who made the universe,
Stoops down, in kindest love,
To make an insect of the earth,
From his high throne above,

Of who should dare that insect's life
In wantonness destroy,
Or give a pang to any thing,
That he has made for joy?

My child, begin in little things,
To act a gentle part,
For God will turn his love away
From the cold and cruel heart.

DORCAS BROWN

From the Saturday Evening Post.

Dramas of the West.

CYRUS LINDSLAY AND ELLA MOORE.

"When we now, (1828) consider the horror of women and children, in conceiving such an enemy (Indians) always about them in the pathless wilderness, it astonishes us, that settlers could ever have been found, who would put their lives in their hands, and march so far away from their native country and home, to encounter these dangers. We are surprised, that they could cheerfully meet the labors of cultivation and the field, constantly surrounded by these dangers; and still more, that they would expose themselves to the greatest dangers of hunting, under such circumstances. But notwithstanding all these difficulties and dangers, in number and magnitude not to be described, the population of Kentucky was constantly increasing."—*Flint's Geography and History of the Western States.*

With one exception, what posed Mr. Flint in retrospect, as greatly poses me, who was an eye witness to the mysterious effect of the spirit of emigration to the west in the face of death in his most appalling forms. But long since have I ceased to wonder that women were found to face such horrors! as I have lived long enough and seen sufficient evidence to prove, that whosoever, fathers, sons, brothers, and husbands will go, daughters, mothers, sisters, and wives will go, and go cheerfully. Not to speak of another connexion, which if possible, sublimates the soul of a virtuous woman, above even the feelings of a wedded wife—but are they not wedded in the highest sense of the term?

This entire self devotion of women to those to whom they are connected by blood, or still stronger ties, is neither the exclusive virtue of the cabin nor the palace, nor its exertion found alone in the middle rank; it belongs to human nature, and consoles us in misfortune, in sickness, wounds and death, as it sweetens prosperity, and sheds a brighter sunshine over our days of joy and gladness.

Amongst those who floated down the great western current, very few were wealthy, but many were they, who had seen better days, and were waited to the wilderness by the storms and tempests of life. Many were females, reared in the very lap of ease, and whose bright and buoyant minds long thought only of such days to come in future as they had seen in the past.

Of all the early parents of the now populous Kentucky, of either sex, there were few if any more remarkable than was Ella Moore. In Ella was combined beyond any other woman with whom I was ever acquainted, the masculine and feminine in feeling. She seemed to neglect the graces of a polished woman, and yet, was eminently graceful in every act; she seemed to speak from impulse without reflection, yet never spoke what herself or others could wish unsaid. In her manners there was a careless veil, but it was a veil only to the common crowd; to those who knew her intimately and were capable of appreciating her true character, she was regarded as possessing deep reflection in an eminent degree. This was shown at an early age, in her keen insight of the true character of those presented to her notice. Though never known to speak with asperity or even with severity of any one in their absence, her resentments were as deep, intense, and durable as her attachments. The one course of feeling led, however, to unwaried and unshrinking acts of kindness and love under every change of fortune; the other led only to coldness—revenge, even by a whisper, was too far below her nature to be even for a moment thought of. This exalted woman was an only child, of wealthy parents in the city of—

Her father, a merchant for a long series of years regarded as amongst the most prosperous of his class. Engaged in very extensive concerns with the mother country, the colonial disputes involved him with many more in ruin, and in 1775, the once rich and honored Henry Moore was a bankrupt and a widower. With no stain upon his integrity, but the reverse, and though an Englishman, an ar-

dent advocate of the colonial cause! yet Henry Moore, who thought he saw, perhaps he was not deceived, the frown of public scorn on him, found most powerful support, from the person who of all others in ordinary cases, who would have most contributed to aggravate his misfortunes; that person was his daughter. But we must go back in time, and retrace other events.

Henry Moore was a branch of an aristocratic family, in whose views the pursuits by which every society must be supported, were dishonorable, and considered commerce amongst the degrading pursuits. In these high or low notions as different minds place them, Henry Moore might have passed uselessly through life, if his fortunes had not been diverted from their course. With a natural disposition in which slept the latent fire which only demanded some violent blow to strike into a flame—at a fashionable watering place, like every other person of sense, in like condition, sauntering about with contempt in his heart for the very pleasures in which he participated, he was on a certain day leaning against a pillar, which formed a part of the front of a Hotel, and enjoying one of the few rational amusements the place afforded; that was, gazing on the ocean, spreading like an eternity before him. Several pleasure boats were skimming along shore, when a sudden flaw of wind threw one of these light barks on her beam ends, and precipitated the persons on board into the deep. This incident was one of those which always restore such minds as that of Henry Moore to full energy. His hat, shoes, and upper garments, with a very valuable watch, were in an instant thrown on the pavement, and the intrepid young man in the waves. In a few moments he was again on shore with the only person rescued from the wreck. That person turned out to be the only daughter of a rich London merchant, and by a very natural consequence, Henry Moore as soon as he discovered the intrinsic value of his prize considered himself at liberty to claim its possession. So thought not his family, but as it is probable, not one amongst them ever suspected the true cast of his character, they threw oil on the flame, which was blown to a conflagration by the father of the young lady. This true Englishman, returned with compound interest the contempt of the aristocracy for his mercantile profession, and when Henry Moore made proposals for his daughter, received them with the following blunt address:

"Young gentleman, we live in a country with two codes of laws, one for the nation and the other for the nobility, as you choose to entitle yourself. My daughter is of too good a family to be made an object of neglect. She is a true born English woman, with neither spot nor blemish on her or her blood kindred—don't interrupt me. You may think yourself an object of great consequence, but you are only one, and cannot if you would, protect my child against the whole of your clan. My consent therefore, depends on one condition, and one only, and remember, that my child will not, even to be your wife, desert her father—either come into my family or never again speak on the subject."

The Moore family had conducted their side of the affair in such a manner as to fully prepare the way for a total breach between them and Henry, and it is probable, if they had succeeded in separating him from the object of his choice, the breach between him and his family would have been still irreparable. Suffice it to say, that Henry and Mrs. Moore, with their father, was in a few days in London, and in a few years Henry took place in the counting house, so long and so honorably filled by his wife's father.

Time who tames the most restive of our feelings, if he does not soften our hearts, brought reflection to Henry Moore, and on several occasions he found that his own embittered relations, if they were determined to show him no favor, they were as inveterately determined to do him injury, when chance put it in their power, which happened more than once. These, with political reasons, induced him to transfer his family and business to the colonies, whose cause he espoused with all the energy and rectitude of his nature. His wife, long declining, survived her removal little more than a year, and Henry Moore in his adopted country had, when the storm burst in 1775, of all that shared his blood or family affinity, only his energetic daughter Ella. It need hardly be said that the education and early habits of Henry Moore, were the opposite of such as fitted him for the pursuit which fortune threw him into, and that such a change demanded a corresponding moral change; a demand very seldom complied with. Moore had also a generosity of feeling, which when indulged, is the rock of ruin to the merchant. He became security for a villain, who realized as much money as he could secure, sailed to Europe, and left Henry Moore a bankrupt.

Ella Moore was one of those human beings, who in an intellectual point of view have no infancy. From twelve years of age, she was her father's house keeper and domestic adviser. Now in her seventeenth year, Ella saw that grief was preying on the heart of her only parent. She redoubled her care and attention, but obtruded not into what she, however, suspected. But the cloud became deep, and Henry Moore sat down

one evening to his tea in a state of utter depression. Ella saw at length the tear falling down his wan visage, and what child can withstand the tear of a parent? She threw her arms round his neck and sobbed, "My dear father, I know all."

"That we are ruined"—burst from the heavy heart of the father.

Ella released her embrace, and stepping back assumed that commanding and inspiring attitude and look which distinguished her through life.

"Ruined! no my father, we are not ruined, nor can we be ruined whilst we can set the world at defiance. Your character no one can or dare touch. Let the world have all it can take from us. Our peace of mind, our integrity, and our power of laboring for our support, are goods which God and ourselves can preserve."

Moore eyed his daughter for a moment, feeling the whole energy of his powerful mind again called into action. "Sit down Ella, and fill up my cup of tea, my cup of joy you have filled—a fortune is well paid away to have such a child in its place."

A frown of regret was never again seen to cloud the brow of Henry Moore at the remembrance of loss of fortune. The next morning after the scene we have described, he was engaged in the arrangements of his own bankruptcy, and Ella in her domestic preparations; it having been resolved upon between the father and daughter to go to the 'back woods,' as 'the west' was then quaintly called, with all they could save after every debt was paid.

Some months before the bankruptcy of Moore, a man in all the uncouth dress of a hunter, but with a fine countenance beaming health, entered his store. In the stranger, there was a strong contrast of appearance and language. The dress bespoke a man of the forest; but the conversation, the man of education, keen observation, and acquaintance with men and manners in all their extremes.

"Is this the store of Mr. Henry Moore?" demanded the stranger.

"My name is Henry Moore," replied the owner, handing a chair.

"And mine," said the stranger, seating himself, "is Cyrus Linsday. I am here a stranger, and without money or acquaintance."

Most men, in Moore's place, would have asked 'what brought you here, where you have no acquaintance, and moneyless'—but Mr. Moore merely smiled, and awaited explanation, whilst his visitor drew from his shot pouch a large bundle, enveloped in dressed deer skin, and while opening it, continued—"I am here as I have truly told you; here are some Virginia land warrants, the titles are good, though the land is distant; it is in Kentucky."

"In Kentucky," interrupted Moore, repressing an open laugh with difficulty.

"Yes," replied the stranger smiling, "and not in the moon; I have been on the land, examined and surveyed it."

Moore, like almost every other human being of the time who dwelt on the seaboard, indulged an unrestrained curiosity to hear from the vast unknown regions beyond the mountains, no sooner heard the stranger say he had actually been in Kentucky, than he interrupted him at once by saying "well! well! never mind saying any more now about the titles, I hear the dinner bell; come and dine with me and my daughter, and tell us something about Kentucky." With perfect self-possession, Linsday put up his papers, and with the tact of a real gentleman entered the splendid dining room with unpretending confidence, in the full dress of the woods.

If all the philosophers of all the schools were to write each a volume to prove the contrary, the whole together would never beat it out of my head, but that there are attractions between young men and younger women, that draw those of congenial minds with a force beyond their power to control. At the first glance on the stranger, Ella was surprised, but she belonged to a class who only laugh at the ridiculous, and only scorn the vicious, she therefore received the introduction with all her dignified politeness, and well was she rewarded even at the first interview. The stranger, warmed with the manner of his hosts, entered on a full, flowing and entrancing account of the unheard of rivers and mountains he had passed, and in the current of his narrative named Boone.

"Boone," interrupted father and daughter, "we have heard of that man."

"And in him you have heard of a man" replied Linsday, "who is never alone. For reasons I shall not now repeat, I, when only twenty years of age, shouldered my rifle and crossed the mountains into that wide wilderness. I had heard that Boone and Findlay had lived alone amid the wilds, and I resolved to follow their example. For many months I saw no human face. Meat alone was my food; and I found that with health man might live alone, but a raging and consuming fever taught me at length the penalty of being alone. Tortured with a consuming thirst, but extremely weak, I sat me down under the shade of a tree on the verge of a very high rocky precipice with a river flowing in at its base. Worlds would I have given for cup full of the water I saw flowing almost under my feet. Delirium followed; and when my senses returned, I felt a delicious coolness, and as my eyes opened I found myself lying by a

cool fountain, and a man dressed pretty much as I am now sitting beside me. I was truly surprised, but he was not; and as he saw me rousing from what had been a refreshing sleep, he observed, 'Young man, I have been following your track for two days. I knew by the signs you left that you were a white man. My name is Daniel Boone; from whence have you come?'

I satisfied his inquiry, and he continued, 'come with me; but it was with his powerful support I could accept the invitation; but what was my astonishment to find myself in a short time and distance in a camp of civilized men. My strength rapidly improved, and in a few days I was able to take my share in hunting and surveying, and by such means have become a land owner in Kentucky. Our business is now to find settlers, and men to fight Indians. With these views I have returned to this side of the mountains, but my business here was in pursuit of a man deep in debt to my father. This knave I learned this very day has taken passage to England; and here am I without a penny, and where deer and buffalo are rather scarce. 'Not much more so than genuine honesty,' rather bitterly replied Henry Moore; but resuming his gaiety and turning to Linsday, observed, half laughing, 'Come, let us have a look at some of your Kentucky land deeds; who knows, Ella; but your husband, if you ever find one, may not wish to become the head of a colony?' This speech brought a brighter glow into the cheeks, which Linsday scanned with his hunter's eye, as he spread the maps and warrants on the table.

"That fine curving bend and high commanding bank is my choice," said Moore, preserving his high spirits in appearance at least; "what is your charge for that whole tract?"

"I should suppose it is worth—worth"—and for the first time in a hesitating manner, at last brought out "fifty dollars."

"Fifty dollars!" almost vociferated Moore; "why man, you are crazy surely."

Linsday, a little abashed and misunderstanding the drift of his host, replied "Very well, perhaps I have set too high a price."

"I hope, Mr. Linsday, that you understand hunting better than selling land. Now if you will make me a deed of that very land, I will pay you in hard money fifty sterling pounds."

Linsday with all his self-possession was fairly astonished, and sat looking first at the father and then at the daughter, without being able to bring out a single word. But the noble minded Moore, who sat in the full and deserved enjoyment of a generous action, soon relieved the hunter by observing,

"You have told me, Mr. Linsday, that you have no acquaintance here; then you will do me the favor to accept a room in my house and a seat at my table until we can see matters arranged."

The invitation was accepted with cordiality on both sides, and Cyrus Linsday, the Kentucky surveyor and hunter, became an inmate in the elegant mansion of Henry Moore. The afternoon, (even persons of quality then dined in the afternoon,) was spent in hearing of buffaloes and bears, wild deer in thousands, wild turkeys in millions, and Indians, far too many, in hundreds. Never had Ella Moore been so entranced with history, novel or epic; indeed she now heard all those blended, and new regions of the earth spreading far and wide on her really vivid fancy. Her soul seemed as if disembodied and transported to another life; she felt her heart mingling in new and exciting scenes; her sympathies caught new inspiration, and shared danger, braved death, and fell or triumphed with beings of whose very existence only a few hours before she could have had no conception. Did she not in reality soar for a moment into futurity, and gain a glance of her future destiny?

Henry Moore made the purchase, and paid the price, but his guest seemed to have got over any excessive hurry in his return to Kentucky, and his entertainers gave no symptom of being weary of his society. The weather, political rumor, and other subjects of excuse were, however, nearly exhausted, when on Sunday evening after returning from church, Linsday with unaffected gravity observed, "To-morrow morning I set out for Kentucky." Ella was rising to quit the room, when a knocking at the door was heard and in an instant a new actor appeared on the scene.

If there is any thing beyond the utmost depth of philosophy to account for, it is the human heart, and of individual hearts to render the problem more intricate, it is the most gifted and most powerful minds who enact the most glaring inconsistencies.

Deming Rostraven, the young man who now entered the parlor of Henry Moore and was introduced to Cyrus Linsday, was a man no one could see and forget. His form was larger and taller than common, and in structure was a model of ease and grace; his high and retiring forehead, and deep sunken but dark and keen eye, gave him something of repulsive which his ease of manner and cultivated politeness could not remove. His name for the first time since his arrival at the Moore mansion threw a gloom approaching to a scowl upon the face of Linsday; and his presence taught Ella Moore that she was wretched.

Deming Rostraven was a distant relation, and for some months the affianced husband of Ella Moore. Being compelled to go on a journey of business to Boston, and from thence found it necessary to sail to England, letters had informed Moore and his daughter of these movements; but the vessel in which Rostraven sailed was forced back to New York by stress of weather, and there the political aspect of the time caused him to abandon his intended voyage, and setting out by land arrived very unexpectedly to all, and by a strange change or rather development of feeling, a very unwelcome visitor to his betrothed wife.

Ella Moore was one of those strong-minded persons who deceive themselves in thinking that intense passion is not only unnecessary to their happiness but incompatible with their character. Many such pass through life undecieved in this matter; but fearful is the discovery when made too late, that the strength raises the extent of feeling. There was, with an imposing exterior, a negation of character in Deming Rostraven; on the contrary, with an exterior little if any less attractive, the qualities of Cyrus Linsday were active, daring, yet circumspect. Rostraven represented the many, and Linsday the few; and if the latter had not appeared to her presence, Ella Moore would probably have become Ella Rostraven without either much joy or sorrow. He had been the chosen of her father, and again filial affection aided this cause—but a rapid and durable change was preparing for all parties.

Rostraven and Ella met as too many in their relative situations meet. He gave to her the common place account of the cause of his return, did not remain long, but rose to take leave as his expected father-in-law followed him to the door, calling out "Deming, we expect you to breakfast to-morrow morning." "Very well," replied Deming, as a footstep died away on the pavement. That moment decided the fate of all parties, as Linsday whispered to Ella with intense energy, "I must speak with you this night;" "in this parlor at twelve," replied Ella, as her father re-entered and laughing observed, "Deming is too good a whig to leave his country at this time." Neither his daughter or guest made any reply, but most likely both would have been just as well pleased if he had sailed to England as had many other loyal subjects of George III.

(To be continued.)

Original Anecdote.—An old Connecticut farmer, who cherished an inveterate antipathy against pedlars, was once decoyed by one of these "travelling merchants" with—

"Good morning sir. Couldn't I sell you some of my goods to-day?"

"Well, I don't know—very possibly you might—let's see what you've got."

The pedlar accordingly unsheathed his pack, and displayed them temptingly to the examination of the farmer.

"Is that all you have to sell?" said the farmer.

"Yes—what more do you want?"

"Why, I want a good large sized grindstone."

"Do you suppose, sir, that I would carry grindstones on horseback?"

"I beg pardon," said the farmer, "I really thought you were a fool."

Liverpool Mercury.

The School of Manners.—As George III. was walking the quarter deck of one of his men of war, with his hat on, a sailor asked his messmate "who that fellow was, who did not douse his peak to the Admiral?" "Why it's the king." "Well, king or no king," retorts the other, "he's an unmannerly dog." "Lor, where should he learn manners," replied Jack, "he never was out of sight of land in his life."

Absence of Mind.—La Fontaine is recorded to have been one of the most absent men; and Furetiere relates a most singular instance of his absence of mind. La Fontaine attended the burial of one of his friends, and sometime afterwards he called to visit him. At first he was shocked at the information of his death; but recovering from his surprise observed, "True! true! I recollect I went to his funeral!"

A most diabolical act was committed at Farmville, Va. on the 24th ult. It is stated that the boarders and travellers who dined at the Eagle Tavern on that day, were all poisoned by eating custard in which it is supposed arsenic had been put by the cook or house servants. There were one or two who did not eat of the custard, and consequently escaped. About forty persons were sick from the effects of the poison; some were dangerously ill, and one had died.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to call and settle immediately, for I am in want of money at this time.

All those who wish to pay Cash for BOOTS or SHOES, can get them at my shop at short notice, for I am determined to give no more credit.

ASAPH BROWN.

July 15

31-3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Wm. F. Strudwick & Co. and Wm. F. Strudwick individually, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

July 22.

Vol. X

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